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WHAT IS CLAIMED; IS

1.   Method for the correction of video signals which
are transmitted pixel by pixel as digital pixel values
5   alternately via at least two channels having different
transfer characteristics, characterized in that, from
the pixel values transmitted via a first channel,
estimated values for the pixels of a second channel are
formed by means of interpolation, and in that
10   correction values for the pixel values of the second
channel are derived from differences between the
estimated values and the pixel values of the second
channel.

15   2.   Method according to Claim 1, characterized in that
the correction values are only formed from those
differences which are less than a predetermined value
(K1).

20   3.   Method according to Claim 1, characterized in
that, further estimated values are formed from pixel
values which are transmitted by interpolation by means
of the second channel, in that further differences are
formed from the further estimated values and the pixel
25   values of the first channel, in that an average value
is in each case formed from the differences and the
further differences, and in that the correction values
are derived from the average values.

30   4.   Method according to Claim 2, characterized in
that, further estimated values are formed from pixel
values which are transmitted by interpolation by means
of the second channel, in that further differences are
formed from the further estimated values and the pixel
35   values of the first channel, in that an average value
is in each case formed from the differences and the
further differences, and in that the correction values
are derived from the average values.

5.   Method according to Claim 3, characterized in that the differences and the further differences are in each case subtracted from one another, and in that the respective average value of the differences is only
5   used for correction if the value produced by subtraction of the difference and the further difference is less than a further predetermined value (K2).

10   6.   Method according to Claim 4, characterized in that the differences and the further differences are in each case subtracted from one another, and in that the respective average value of the differences is only used for correction if the value produced by
15   subtraction of the difference and the further difference is less than a further predetermined value (K2).

7.   Method according to Claim 1, characterized in that
20   the differences and the further differences, for the purpose of forming the correction values, are averaged separately according to the magnitude of the pixel values, in that the correction values are written to a memory, and in that the correction values are read from
25   the memory depending on the respective magnitude of the pixel values and are added to the pixel values of the first and/or the second channel.

8.   Method according to Claim 3, characterized in that
30   the averaging is in each case effected separately according to magnitude ranges of the pixel values, and in that correction values are obtained for the individual pixel values by interpolation and low-pass filtering of the mean values within the various
35   magnitude ranges.

9.   Method according to Claim 7, characterized in that the averaging is in each case effected separately according to magnitude ranges of the pixel values, and

in that correction values are obtained for the
individual pixel values by interpolation and low-pass
filtering of the mean values within the various
magnitude ranges.

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10.   Method according to Claim 1, characterized in that
the only pixel values which are evaluated are those
which change at a rate (f) which is below a cut-off
frequency (F).

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11.   Method according to Claim 1, characterized in that
the only pixel values which are evaluated are those
which change at a rate which is below the Nyquist
frequency (N/4).

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12.   Method according to Claim 10, characterized in
that the cut-off frequency depends on the predetermined
value (K1) or on the further predetermined value (K2).